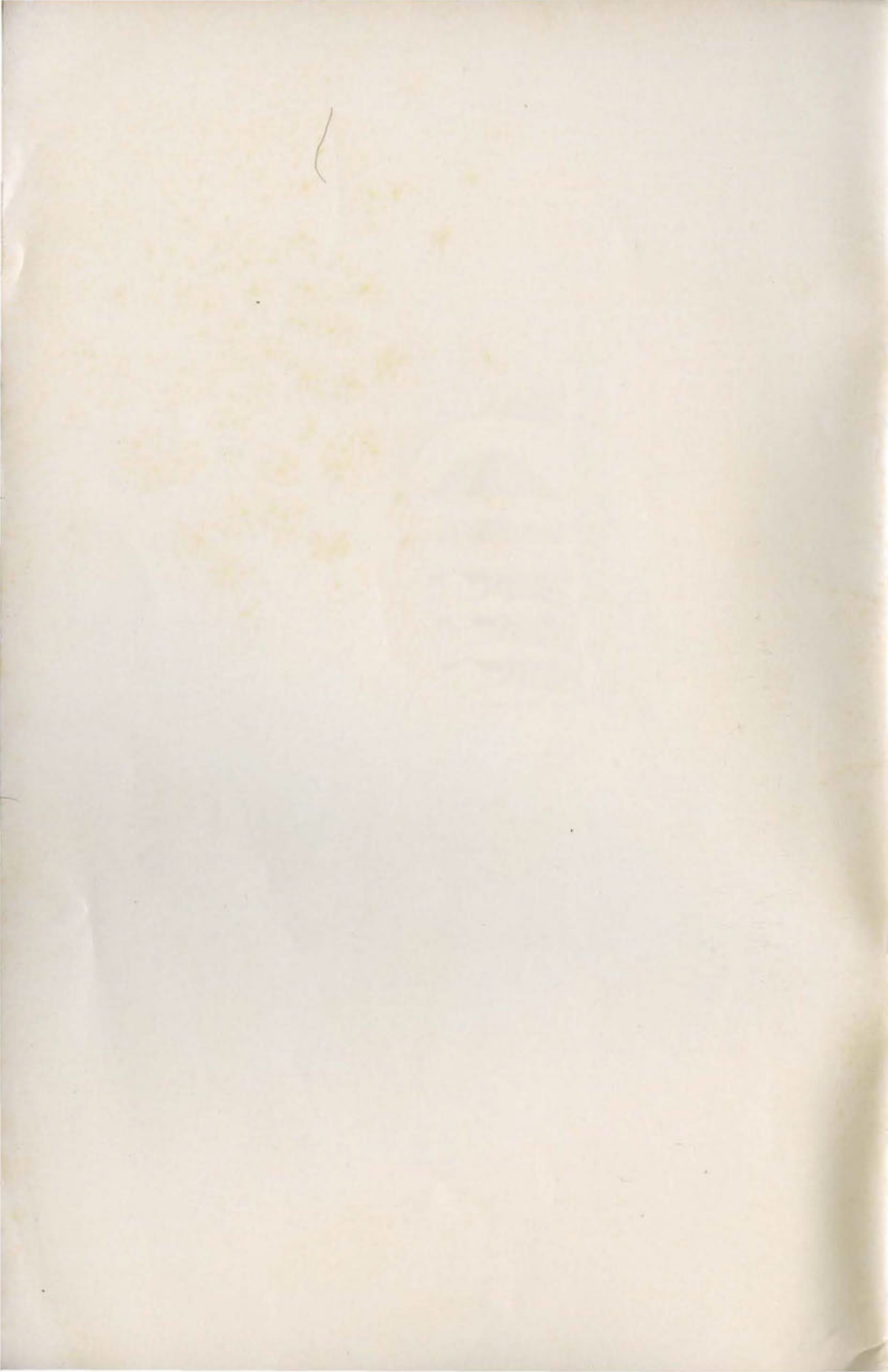


SPRING 1969

INTERNATIONAL BANKNOTE SOCIETY



President J. N. LAWRENCE



International Banknote Society



President: J. N. Lawrence

CONTENTS

	Page
Farmers Bank of China	75
50 Lire Banknotes of Italy	80
Changes and Additions to Military Chits	82
News and Comments	83
Theresienstadt Notes	84
Banknote Grading	87
Slides, etc.	89
Advertising	90
Don Allen/Free Notes	90
Secretary's Page	91
New Members	92
Some Early Banknote Designs	94
Dutch Banknotes	97
Sten Listings	99
Do You Know	102
Early Paper Money by Colin Narbeth	103

Editor:

C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze,
Essex, England.

Printed and Published by

The Standard Printing and Publishing Co.

5 Steele House, High Street, Dovercourt, Essex, England

Society Officers

President: J. N. Lawrence, P.O. Box 8113, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Vice-President: Dr. W. Loeb, 4568 E. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, Wash, U.S.A.

Executive Committee: J. N. Lawrence, Mrs. A. Hill, Dr. W. Loeb, C. Narbeth, J. Sullivan.

Expert Committee for note-identification: Dr. Arnold Keller, Berlin-Wittenau, Triftstrasse 64, Franz Sektor, Germany; Hans M. F. Schulman, 545 56 Avenue, New York, 17, N.Y., U.S.A.; David Atsmony, P.O. Box 3102, Tel Aviv, Israel; Dr. Walter Loeb, as above; Albert Pick, Koln-Weidenpesch, Ginsterpfad 3, Germany; Mrs. A. B. Hill, Jnr., 4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri, 63108, U.S.A.

Secretary: Mrs. A. B. Hill, Jr., 4944 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, 63108, U.S.A.

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer (for Great Britain): Fred Philipson, 5 Windermere Road, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 3AS.

Treasurer: A. J. Sullivan, 701 Hammonds Lane, Baltimore, Maryland, 21225, U.S.A.

Editor: C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex, England.

Librarian: Wren Culkin, Philomatic Centre, Boys Town, Nebraska 68010, U.S.A.

Technical and Research Consultant: Richard A. Banyai, 4520 North 34th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85018, U.S.A.

Banknote Listings. Finds and Corrections: William E. Benson, 2506 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas 75201, U.S.A.

Advertisement Manager: L. G. Burr, Ashlands, Burgh, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 52Y, England.

Auctioneer: Donald L. Foltz, 7401 North Layman Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46250, U.S.A.

FARMERS BANK OF CHINA

Originally not a government bank, the Farmers Bank of China emanated from the Agricultural Bank of the Four Provinces (Hunan, Hupeh, Anhue and Kiangsi); the latter was taken over by the Farmers Bank of China in 1935. In that year its capital was raised from Chinese dollars 3,000,000 to \$10,000,000. In 1941 the bank's capitalisation was raised to CNC \$20,000,000 and in the autumn of 1942 it was further increased to CNC \$60,000,000. According to Article 11 of its charter the said bank was entitled to issue banknotes.

Due to China's currency reform of November 3, 1935, the note-issuing privileges of the Farmers Bank of China were suspended. By that time the bank had nearly \$30 million notes in circulation. However, in February of 1936 the Farmers Bank obtained permission to resume its issue with an upper limit of CNC \$100 million. The notes were to be circulated in rural districts where the Central Bank of China had no branches. Inter alia, the new emission was to assist the agrarian communities and to rehabilitate the regions recovered from the Communist armies. A spokesman of the Central Bank of China explained the position to the Kuo Min News Agency in the following strain:

"The Farmers Bank is now restricted to a circulation of \$100 million in place of the previous unlimited privilege of note issue. Approximately \$40 million to \$50 million of that amount has been outstanding. An increase up to \$100 million has been authorised to be issued on behalf of the three government banks, for the purpose of taking over and retiring the note issues of provincial banks. The legal reserves against note circulation of the Farmers Bank are to be lodged with the Central Bank of China under the control of the Currency Reserve Board.

"The issue of notes by the Farmers Bank, in accordance with the Decree of November 3, 1935, will be replaced within two years by notes of the Central Bank of China."

While the foregoing project undoubtedly was intended to serve as outlined, it appears that some alterations of basic principles had meanwhile occurred. By March of 1937, the position had changed considerably, seeing that:

- (a) the limit of \$100 million had been overstepped by at least 50% and later on by much more;
- (b) the notes of the Farmers Bank of China were not to be considered as legal tender, though they were freely accepted.

Until September, 1936, the Farmers Bank publicised the size of its issue regularly at the end of every month. By that time the original limit had been overstepped by \$8 million, but it was

explained that altogether \$30 million more notes in subsidiary values had been sanctioned.

By the close of November, 1936, the Farmers Bank of China's circulation stood at CNC \$162,014,000. The following figures indicate the growth of the omission of paper money by the Farmers Bank of China:

End of	CNC \$
1933 ...	2,008,000
1934 ...	5,663,000
1935 ...	29,847,000
1936 ...	162,014,000
1937 ...	230,798,241
1938 ...	262,219,835
1939 ...	326,019,345
1940 ...	510,967,980

Seemingly the development of the situation failed to please the Central authorities, as is evidenced by the fact that special regulations were promulgated toward the end of February, 1937, aiming at a stricter control of the Farmers Bank of China's circulation of paper money.

In February, 1937, the Ministry of Finance promulgated a set of regulations governing the note issue of the Farmers Bank of China. Pointing out that the bank was given the right of issue of notes as legal tender, the order states that the Farmers Bank of China should have the responsibility of maintaining the stability of the foreign exchange and that the required reserves should be handed over to the currency Reserve Board for custody. The regulations read as follows:

1. As the notes issued by the Farmers bank of China have been given legal tender status, its reserves shall be held by the Currency Reserve Board, which shall make monthly inspections of both the note-issue and the reserve status of the bank and publish its findings for the information of the public.
2. The issuance of notes by the Farmers Bank of China, either for its own account, or for account of other banks, shall conform strictly with the regulations of the Currency Reserve Board.
3. The Farmers Bank of China shall arrange with the Central Bank of China regarding the use of foreign currency balances as part of its reserves.
4. In its note issue the Farmers Bank of China shall pay special attention to rural districts and outlying border areas of the country.
5. In making loans to farmers on security, or in making loans on mortgages, the Farmers Bank of China shall follow the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 4 seemingly refers to comparatively large circulation of Farmers Bank paper money in Shanghai and other commercial

centres, where the three government banks were fully enabled to take care of the market's needs. The principle idea in granting to the said bank the right to issue fiat money was to serve the rural districts only, where none of the official banks maintained branch offices.

Throughout the period from 1935 to 1943, the status of the Farmers Bank of China was not clearly defined. The institution was not a government bank in the full sense of the word. On the other hand, its powers were strengthened in 1937, when its note issues obtained the same rights and privileges as those of the three government banks. Continually the problem came up for discussion among bankers whether or not the paper money emitted by the Farmers Bank of China had legal tender qualities. In practice this was actually the case, though the problem was in need of confirmation.

When the (puppet) Ministry of Finance (Nanking) on May 31st, 1943, issued rules for the exchange of all fa-pi notes issued by the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and Central Bank of China, at the ratio of 2 to 1, it deliberately ignored the issues of the Farmers Bank altogether. As a direct consequence, Farmers Bank notes could neither be exchanged, nor circulated, transported or held after June 21st, 1942, as far as the occupied areas were concerned. At that time the puppet Finance Ministry promised that at a later stage special rules would be proclaimed with regard to the treatment of the Farmers Bank of China's fiat money. However, regulations pertaining to this problem never saw the light of day. Instead, the Japanese military authorities ordered the liquidation of the offices of the Farmers Bank of China at Shanghai as well as all those domiciled in other occupied areas. In Free China, however, the paper money of the Farmers Bank continued to remain in circulation.

Between the end of 1935 and mid-1940 there were 34 monthly inspections by the Currency Reserve Commission of the Farmers Bank's note issue and reserve. In the beginning the bank held monetary reserves of 100% but toward the close (June 30th, 1940) the cash reserves had declined to 49.4%. What its fate was between 1940 and 1942 in connection with the ratio of issue to reserves has not been made public.

The arrival of the Communist armies in Shanghai brought the existence of the Farmers Bank of China on the mainland to an end. However, for reasons of prestige, the said institution transferred its head office to Taipei, capital of Formosa. There it continued a token existence, shorn of former privileges and condemned to complete inactivity. This was its fate still in 1962.

Government Banks as Playballs of Politics

When the rightful Chinese Government, harassed by the Japanese military might, moved to Chungking, the larger portion of the government banks' staff followed suit. However, it was not

possible to hurriedly remove the numerous physical assets belonging to these institutions. While not anxious to continue regular banking operations, the official banks were keen to liquidate some of their local obligations, especially as concerns deposits.

When discussing the Bank of China, mention has already been made that the Nipponese found a soft part in their hearts by kindly permitting the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to resume banking business as of September 1st, 1942, under strict supervision of the Japanese military apparatus. This date refers to Central China. But, besides this group the Nipponese high command arranged independently the resurrection of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in North China, where business was formally resumed as of November 2nd, 1942.

So, here we had triple teams: (1) The legitimate head offices of Chungking; and branches in the remainder of Free China; (2) strictly controlled offices of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Central China; (3) separate supervised special head offices and branches in North China, where another currency was in vogue. The last mentioned two groups certainly did not seek resurrection emanating from professed Japanese feelings. Unquestionably they were forced by the Japanese military to re-open under close supervision and minus the privilege of note-issues. As the incident justly claims historic significance, it is thought proper to cite here the original Proclamation pertaining to Central China.

Proclamation

Regarding Disposal of Central Bank of China, Bank of China, Bank of Communications and Farmers Bank of China.

"Simultaneously with the dispatch of Japanese forces into the International Settlement upon the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Japanese military authorities seized four banks operated by the Chungking Regime, namely, the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank of China, and appointed special auditors to conduct investigations of these Banks. The reports made by these auditors have made clear the scope of business operations conducted by these institutions.

"It is hereby proclaimed that the four banks shall be disposed of in accordance with the principles specified here:

1. In view of their hostile nature, the Central Bank of China and the Farmers Bank of China shall be closed, and prompt liquidation of the two banks shall be made according to the principles to be announced separately.
2. In order to attain stability in financial circles in China, lenient measures shall be granted to the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The two banks shall be permitted to resume business after completing necessary re-organisation such as the severance of their relations with Chungking. Concrete steps for the re-opening of these banks shall be decided upon through consultations with the National Government of China.

The High Command of the Imperial Japanese Army
and Navy in the Shanghai Area.

May 27th, 1942."

One day later another Decree made its appearance in the following wording:

Announcement

Regarding Liquidation of the Central Bank of China and the Farmers Bank of China:

"It is hereby announced the Shanghai branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan have been assigned by the Japanese military authorities to liquidate the Central Bank of China and the Farmers Bank of China, whose liquidation was ordered in the proclamation issued on ? ? ? ?

"The Yokohama Specie Bank will supervise the liquidation of the Central Bank of China and the Bank of Taiwan will supervise the liquidation of the Farmers Bank of China.

By Order of the High Command of the Imperial
Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai Area.

May 28th, 1942."

In North China the Japanese authorities had, upon the outbreak of hostilities, taken from the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications silver bullion to the amount of \$12,500,000. These funds were on October 27th and 28th, 1942, returned to the two institutions through the Federal Reserve Bank and the North China Political Affairs Commission. On October 29th, 1942, the Japanese military authorities issued the following:

"Following the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, the silver bullion placed by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications under the charge of the Board of Trustees for the Silver Holdings in Peking and Tientsin, was immediately seized by the Japanese military authorities. In view of the current situation, however, the military authorities have decided to release the silver stocks amounting to \$12,500,000. These silver stocks were handed over to the Federal Reserve Bank of China and the North China Political Affairs Commission on October 27th and 28th through the good offices of the Chinese and Japanese officials concerned and will be considered as shares held by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in the Federal Reserve Bank of China."

This enforced "reorganisation" constituted the creation of an entirely separate unit. For this particular purpose the Bank of China's capital for North China was \$6,000,000, while the capital of the Bank of Communications (for North China) was \$5,000,000, expressed in F.R.B. yuan. The North China (puppet) authorities were to subscribe 50% of the Bank of China's capital, while their participation in the Bank of Communications new wing was 40%. Head office for both institutions was Peking; branch offices were opened in Tientsin, Tsinan and Tongshan. With the breakdown of Japan in late summer of 1945, these artificially created makeshift banks ceased their inglorious and enforced existence.

THE 50 LIRE BANKNOTES ISSUED BY THE BANK OF ITALY 1915—20

By LUIGI DE CARO (Italy)

With the ministerial decree of June 15th, 1915, the Bank of Italy, authorised by the competent Minister of the Treasury, issued a new type of banknote with a face value of 50 Lire.

This "new" banknote of 50 Lire value was printed completely different from those in circulation at the time—the era of the light green 50 Lire note.



The characteristics of this last new revolutionary note are as follows:—

- *the 15, 9 x 9, 1 centimetres measurement of the original style was reduced to 15, 7 x 7, 9 centimetres—exclusive of the white margin;
- *the removal of the matrice to the left of the ticket;
- *the ticket was printed in chromotype on white mixture paper giving high legibility;
- *the Governmental badge on the new style Bank of Italy 50 Lire note has the application of a circular disc, situated at the centre of the top side of the cornice;
- *In the "line" of the note, above the centre, the badge of the State, a cornice that holds a plough guided by a peasant man;
- *on the reverse on the right of the note, the figure of Pallade with an olive and a shield;

*in the centre, a large figure "50";

*in filligree, the profile of Alighieri Dante;

*on the lower edge, to the left we find written: "C. Carpenesi Inv.";

*on the lower edge to the right: "Officina della Banca d'Italia—Roma". Office of the Bank of Italy—Rome.

Although this banknote is very attractive in format and design, it is sad that paper money has a limited circulation life in our country.

It is a pity that these beautiful banknotes have to be withdrawn in the legal course of events after 50 years, in this case in 1920. The paper used—white mixture paper—appears to be, whilst very legible, of the worst quality, deterioration thus being very rapid. This is most inconvenient, and is worsened by the unfortunate choice of inks, which are of a very poor quality, used in the printing.

There were one million of these notes printed, equal to 50,000,000 Lire, divided into 100 series. From the date of execution (?) of these banknotes until today, they have been very much in demand by the collector.

We must endeavour to preserve what remain of these ancient banknotes, and to encourage a following among collectors. I therefore find it my purpose to provide information, and up-to-date news on these banknotes.

Issue	Signature of Official		Value in Lire
June 16th, 1915	Stringher	Sacchi	15,000
May 20th, 1916	"	"	12,000
December 28th, 1916	"	"	12,000
May 18th, 1917	"	"	12,000
August 1st, 1917	"	"	12,000
November 24th, 1917	"	"	12,000
January 5th, 1918	"	"	12,000
February 3rd, 1918	"	"	12,000
April 24th, 1918	"	"	12,000
July 1st, 1918	"	"	10,000
October 4th, 1918	"	"	10,000
February 22nd, 1919	Canovai	"	15,000
May 12th, 1919	"	"	15,000
August 15th, 1919	Stringher	"	12,000
November 13th, 1919	"	"	12,000
January 4th, 1920	"	"	12,000
June 7th, 1920	"	"	12,000

N.B. Signatures of Officials is:—

The Director General: Stringher.

The Vice-Director General: Canovai.

The Cashier: Sacchi.

Changes and Additions to Military Chits

From	To		\$
Florida	Canal Zone—Coco Solo EM Club	5-10-20	.90
Misc.	Japan—Camp Sendai Off. Mess	5-10	.50
Misc.	Japan—Eta Jima School Command	5-10	.60
Additions			
Arizona	Davis—Monthan A.F.B. Off. Club	25	.75
Arizona	Williams A.F.B.N.C.O. O/M	5-10-25	1.10
Arizona	Yuma Marine Air Sta. N.C.O. Club	5-10-25	1.10
Hawaii	Fort Shafter N.C.O. O/M	25	.60
Maryland	Fort Holabird N.C.O. Mess	10	.50
Maryland	Fort Holabird Off. Mess	10	.50
Michigan	Selfridge N.C.O. Club	5-10-25	1.10
New Jersey	Camp Kilmer (Ranch Beer Hall) P.X.	10	.60
Texas	Lackland A.F.B. Off. Mess (Club)	5-	.30
Japan	Fleet Res. Club Br. 63 (Iwakuni)	10	.60
Japan	Camp Drake N.C.O. O/M	5-10-25	1.25
Japan	USARJ—U.S. Army Japan (Camp Zana) N.C.O. O/M	5-10-25	1.25
Vietnam	Quang Ngia Mess Ass'n. Var. 1	5-10	.60
Vietnam	Quang Ngia Mess Ass'n. Var. 2	5-10	.60
Vietnam	Gia Dinh—525th M.I.G.P.	25	.60
Vietnam	Cam Ranh Bay—Var. 1 N.C.O./E.M. O/M	5-10	.60
Vietnam	Cam Ranh Bay—Var. 2 N.C.O./E.M. O/M	5-10	.60
Vietnam	Cam Ranh Bay Off. O/M	5-10	.60
Vietnam	69th Sig. Bn. N.C.O./E.M. O/M	5-10-50	1.50
Vietnam	Vung Tau Var. 1 N.C.O. O/M	10	.60
Vietnam	Vung Tau Var. 2 N.C.O. O/M	10	.60
Vietnam	1st Corps Adv. Off. Mess Ass'n.	50	1.00
Vietnam	Camp Davies Snack Bar N.C.O./E.M.	15	1.00
Vietnam	Danang—East (Philco-Ford Store) Var. 1	5- 25	.80
Vietnam	Danang—East (Philco-Ford Store) Var. 2	5-10	.60
Vietnam	5th Spec. Forces Mess Ass'n.	5-10-25	1.40
Vietnam	2nd Field Forces E.M. O/M	5-10-25	1.20
Vietnam	14th Field Hosp. (Bamboo Mess)	10	.45
Vietnam	1st Inf. Div. N.C.O./E.M. O/M	5-10	1.00
Vietnam	U.S.O. Saigon	5-10-20	1.00
Vietnam	Frontier Club (1963)	5-	.30
Vietnam	Saigon E.M.O. (1964) Var. 2	5-10	.50
Vietnam	International House (1965)	5-10	-1.00 2.50
Vietnam	Cock Pit Club—NHA Trang Var. 2	5-10	.60
Vietnam	Pleiku Mess Ass'n. (1963) Var. 2	5-	.35
Vietnam	L.A.S. Club—Pleiku Var. 2	15	.40
Vietnam	Tigers Den—Soc. Trang (1963)	5-	.40
Miscellaneous:			
	5th Ferrying Group Off. Mess	5-	.40
	V. A. Hospital Canteen Var. 2	1-4-5-10-25	.65

The Chits of S. O.—D.—Herlong Calif. were issued at Sierra Ordinance Depot and are listed in Supplement No. 1.

News and Comments

Big News to many, recently, was the "surprise" conversion of U.S. Military Payment Certificates used in Vietnam from the now familiar Series 641 to Series 661; particularly as a new denomination (\$20) has been added. Conversion day was October 21st, 1968, and lasted all of twelve hours. The announced reasons for the withdrawal of the old and issuance of the new emissions were the prevalence of counterfeiting and black-marketeering. Now we **really** need a new edition, Ray!

IRAQ has issued new notes of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Dinars: the former featuring a ship being unloaded at dock-side, the latter an oil pipe line. Of particular interest is the willingness of the government to sell up to eight sets per customer at U.S.\$2.50; the order to be addressed to: Issue Department, Central Bank of Iraq, Rashid Street, Baghdad, Iraq.

NIGERIA'S Central Bank issued a new series on January 3rd according to the Federal Ministry of Finance. Free exchange up to \$84 worth will be permitted to individuals without registration; \$1,400 worth for corporations. Higher exchanges will be subject to close scrutiny by the tax and police departments. Interestingly, up to one-third of any exchange may be in notes of Biafra. (It would be nice if some enterprising collector-dealer could obtain a supply of these Biafran One Pound notes for the rest of us.)

ZAMBIA has added a new denomination to its current series; a 20 Kwacha note in mauve and iridescent. The reverse design was not reported.

VENEZUELAN Alfredo Duarte Figueredo supplied us with a photo-copy of the new Five Bolivares note of his country's Banco Central. The obv. features portraits of Bolivar and Francisco de Miranda, and is dated "Setbre-24-1968". The rev. reproduces the Panteon Nacional and the national crest. The note is a bright rose, and is printed by De La Rue. Actual issue date seems to have been December 6th.

L. W. Morse of California writes that "only a NUT would try" to match up serial numbers of various notes after they've been issued, but he's "actually accomplished several matchings". We're glad **he** used the term, but Good Luck anyhow. Morse is also trying to get the American Numismatic Association to register all important pieces of paper money to make the disposal of stolen goods just a little bit more difficult. Once again, Good Luck!

THE THERESIENSTADT NOTES

(Prize-winning article by Mr. J. H. Fisher)

The Spring, 1968 issue of the International Bank Note Society Magazine had on its cover the 20 Kronen note of the Theresienstadt Ghetto, and the Editor, C. C. Narbeth, invited members to submit articles concerning this note and the story behind this note. The note is a beautiful note, and the story behind the note is ugly.



The story behind the note had its birth with the public announcement made at Gross Wannsee on January 20th, 1942 by Hitler's Gestapo Chieftan, Reinhard Heydrich, to the effect that Theresienstadt was being considered as the site for a special ghetto for Jews. This ghetto was to be special in that the only Jews eligible must have had special qualifications, and the necessary qualification groups were as follows:

1. German war veterans of the Jewish faith with severe war incurred disabilities received in the service of Germany.
2. German Jews who had been awarded the Iron Cross First Class or higher military honours for bravery on the field of battle in the military service of Germany.
3. Prominent Jews with substantial contributions in the fields of science, government, medicine, arts and humanities of sufficient importance and worldwide recognition to have possibly resulted in embarrassing inquiries from other

countries in the event such Jews would have disappeared in one of the regular Nazi killing centres.

4. Jews over 65 years of age.

Theresienstadt was accordingly established as a "resettlement" stratagem at that infamous conference at Gross Wannsee as the "final solution to the Jewish Problem". Reinhard Heydrich was quite proud of this strategy to avoid and parry inquiries concerning the treatment and confinement of Jews.

Heydrich had ordered the approximately 7,000 native inhabitants of the town of Theresienstadt to commence evacuation of their homes starting November 24th, 1941, and entire Jewish families from Prague and Pilsen began to arrive in Theresienstadt in January, 1942 even before the normal civilian population had entirely departed the town. The Jews arriving at Theresienstadt thought they would be receiving special treatment according to the promises of the Nazi Germans, but little did they know how inhuman this special treatment would be.

The farce of special treatment and consideration was even carried to the point of the appointment of a Jewish Elder to be the nominal head in command to establish and direct policies under the control and direction of the Nazi SS. Three successive Jewish Elders served their people as best as possible under the prevailing circumstances, and these successive Jewish Elders were Jakub Edelstein, Dr. Paul Epstein and Rabbi Nurmelstein.

This little town of Theresienstadt with facilities for 7,000 inhabitants prior to their evacuation actually housed a total of 139,654 Jews from the start of 1942 until the fall of the Reich liberated the remaining survivors. The Jews confined in Theresienstadt were given classifications by the Nazi Germans, and the number of Ghetto prisoners by classification is listed as follows:

Old Reich	...	...	42,832
Protektorat	...	...	73,608
Austria	...	...	15,254
Netherlands	...	...	4,897
Slovakia	...	...	1,447
Denmark	...	...	466
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,150
			<hr/> 139,654 <hr/>

The classification of Protektorat Jews referred to those placed temporarily in the Theresienstadt Ghetto prior to their departure for the gas chambers and ovens of Auschwitz. A steady stream of Jews made this one-way journey in the belief of human treatment to be received at the hands of fellow human beings. It is noted with revulsion and almost disbelief that of the 139,654 who arrived at Theresienstadt that only 17,320 were still there in May of 1945. Of the deceased, 86,934 were deported for liquidation in the methodical assembly line killing centres, 33,419 died in the Theresienstadt Ghetto and 1,981 have never been accounted for and are presumed to have died.

The Nazi SS decided to have a special local currency for the Theresienstadt Ghetto, and the Nazi SS authorised the issuance of a local Ghetto currency consisting of 1 Krone, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Kronen. It is difficult to understand the humour of the Nazi SS authorities to issue such a currency bearing a design featuring Moses with the Ten Commandments, the Star of David and the facsimile signature of Jakub Edelstein as the Ghetto Jewish Elder.

These Theresienstadt notes are a gruesome reminder of the methodical inhumanity man is capable of inflicting on man, and these notes survive as a numismatic memorial to the thousands of Jews who inhabited Theresienstadt, used these notes and died from inhuman treatment in Theresienstadt or who were later killed in the methodical Nazi killing centres.

Reinhard Heydrich who gave birth to the idea for the Theresienstadt Ghetto was born in Halle in Upper Saxony in 1904 and earned the name "The Hangman" as a Deputy Director of the Gestapo. He helped found the Deutsche Nationale Jugendbund, a forerunner of Hitler's Youth Movement, at the age of 17 years. He was killed by a partisan bomb in May of 1942, and it was in reprisal for his death that more than three hundred Czechs in the town of Lidice were slaughtered.

It is hoped that numismatists of the future will never have the opportunity to collect notes of their generation with such a background origin of the Theresienstadt notes, and it is humbly hoped that the last notes with such a story and history of Theresienstadt have been issued never to be issued again. This is my hope and it is my optimistic prayer that my hope is shared by all peoples of the world.

BANKNOTE GRADING - A NUMERICAL SYSTEM

By DOUGLAS BRAMWELL

It has been suggested, from time to time, that the present method of grading coins should be superseded by a numerical system. The main advantage of such a system would be that it could provide a continuous and convenient scale of grading, from the best to the worst, without the gaps and jumps of the present method. At the moment, continuity of grading is obtained only by the use of intermediate steps between the accepted grades of UNC, EF, VF, etc. These intermediate grades require the use of unwieldy names such as "very nearly EF" and "poor VF".

Although a change of grading system for coins is probably impossible because of the large amount of cataloguing already carried out on the basis of the old method, the unquestioned transfer of the same method to the newly-growing field of banknote collecting would be a pity. The few catalogues of banknotes already prepared use a variation of the established coin grading method, but confusion is already arising because ideas of banknote equivalents of coin grades differ widely from collector to collector.

To make matters worse, other terms such as "crisp" and "clean" are being used here, there and everywhere without proper definition. The introduction of a numerical grading system for banknotes would seem to offer a chance of clearing away confusion and an early standardisation of gradings. The future growth of grading problems, such as those that coin collectors now face, would also be avoided.

With these points in mind, a numerical system is being introduced by Bramwell and Bramwell, BCM/Banknotes, London, W.C.1, who are mail order dealers in paper money of all types.

In this system a perfect uncirculated note is graded as 100. For imperfect notes the degree of damage is assessed numerically, as described below, and the result subtracted from 100 to give the grade of the note.

To facilitate assessment, note damage is considered under five headings, namely: (i) cleanliness, (ii) folding, (iii) surface, (iv) edges and (v) body. The accompanying table defines three levels of damage under each of these headings and gives, for each level, a "damage number". Intermediate levels and their damage numbers can be estimated.

To grade a note, the damage number under each of the five headings is estimated and the five damage numbers added together. This gives the "total damage number" which is the number to be subtracted from 100 to give the note grade.

As an example, let us consider a note which is slightly soiled, has a number of firm folds, an undamaged surface, slightly damaged edges and a pin hole or two. The five damage numbers would be:

cleanliness	5
folding	10
surface	0
edges	5
body	5

the total damage number would be $5 + 10 + 0 + 5 + 5 = 25$, giving a note grade of $100 - 25 = 75$.

It will be noticed that the total damage number can be as high as 100, giving a note of zero grade. Such a note should not be considered of any value unless extremely rare. In fact, collectors are not usually interested in notes less than about 30 grade, unless they are fairly rare or needed temporarily to complete a collection.

Although, as previously mentioned, coin-style grading of notes varies enormously, the following comparison of coin and numerical note grading will serve to give rough equivalents:

UNC	=	100
EF	=	90
VF	=	75
F	=	55
fair	=	30

A difference that has developed between coin and banknote grading and pricing is that, unlike coins, each successive grade of a note does not reduce its value by some 50 per cent of the previous grade. The fall in the value of a note is more gradual and in direct proportion to its grade.

Because of this difference there is a further, incidental, advantage in the numerical system outlined in this article; the grade can be used as a rough indication of the value of the note. Thus, the value of a 90 grade note will be about 90 per cent of the uncirculated value, and a 60 grade note about 60 per cent of the uncirculated value. This rough guide, it must be stressed, is only approximate. In the case of a valuable note, of which good grades are relatively rare, those good grades will probably command prices much higher than would be expected from a comparison with lower grade numbers.

TABLE OF DAMAGE NUMBERS

Cleanliness					
Just detectable soiling	...	...	...	...	5
Considerable soiling and/or banker's marks	...	...	...	...	10
Very dirty note with legibility considerably reduced	...	...	...	...	20
Folding					
One or two folds that leave only a just-detectable crease when flattened	...	...	...	...	5
Several folds which are clearly visible	...	...	...	...	10
Many and repeated folds which have caused damage to note surface	...	...	...	...	20

Surface	
Just detectable damage to surface, probably by folds or crumples ...	5
Damage to surface at several places, or over considerable areas ...	10
Considerable damage to surface over extended areas ...	20
Edges	
Just detectable roughness or indentation of edges ...	5
Considerable damage to edges and/or tears not extending beyond margin of note ...	10
Badly damaged edges, or tears extending into design of note ...	20
Body	
One or two pin holes ...	5
Several pin holes, or one or two larger holes ...	10
Several larger holes ...	20

United States Library and Slides

Since the last list of books and catalogues in the U.S. to be added is as follows:

Polish Banknotes by Marian Kowalski, donated by Stanislaw Talloczko of Sloska, Poland. All text in Polish.

Medals of Russia in Russian—Moscow, 1962.

The Story of Canada's Currency 2nd Edition, 1966.

Pre-Confederation Currency in Canada—Bank of Canada.

Coinage Act of 1965 Hearings on H.R. 8746.

Above three donated by Mrs. Ruth Hill in memory of George Sten.

Prisoner-of-War Monies and Medals by Arlie R. Slabaugh, in memory of George Sten.

Allied Military Currency by James Rutlander—1968 Ed. Donated by James Rutlander.

Any books may be loaned for the cost of postage both ways.

Slides

We now have the slides with the library. The only slides are on "Introduction to the Fascination of Paper Currency". Text and photography by Harold Don Allen which is 53 slides which are now housed in glass holders so they will last longer. One slide is slightly damaged due to the heat of the machine. These are 2 x 2 slides in colour. These may be borrowed by paying postage both ways.

Rules

Books or slides borrowed from the library may be kept for 30 days after which a charge of 5 cents per day is charged. This does not include the time spent in the mails.

Postage to be paid by the member both ways. They are sent via book rate if a heavy book, otherwise they are sent Third Class Mail.

Slides may be borrowed for 15 days paying postage both ways by the member.

ADVERTISING

With the appointment of such an efficient Auctioneer just prior to my own appointment of Advertising Manager you all probably feel much the same as I do, why bother to spend money advertising your notes when they can be sold equally well by our Auctioneer. This is probably quite true as far as it goes, but surely it does not end there? Are you sure that the particular note you are looking for is going to come up in one of our auctions or is it going to be sold to someone else privately? The seller is not going to know anything about you unless you make yourself known to him and this can be done through me.

Another important point is that advertising is not restricted to members only. How many times have you been offered a note or two by someone which you do not want or are not even interested in? These are the people to put in touch with me, as an ad. in our Journal will not only put your friend into direct contact with someone interested in what he has to sell but also help our magazine to be self-supporting.

By recommending our Journal to your friends the I.B.N.S. will benefit and you will be helping to make ours the leading Journal in the field of Paper Money Collecting.

L. G. BURR,
Advertising Manager.

DON ALLEN—FREE NOTES

Continuing a series of addresses to New Jersey numismatic groups, Don Allen spoke at the January meeting of the Plainfield Coin Club, on "Paper Money: The Money of Today". A large display of Canadian bank currency highlighted such "striking examples of Canadian banknote art" as the Canadian Bank of Commerce \$10 and \$20, the Bank of Toronto \$20, and the Bank of Canada commemorative \$25 of 1935.



(Don Allen Collection)

Secretary's Page

The past year has been a busy one for your officers. While we have not reached all our goals considerable progress has been made.

Fred Philipson is doing a fine job as Assistant Secretary/Treasurer for Great Britain. Godfrey Burr, our Advertising Manager, is beginning to get his programme started. We expect to see much more advertising in our Journals this year. For individuals it is an opportunity to get your wants before our members and who knows where you are apt to find that special note you have been looking for. We will also appreciate the support of our Dealer Members to this programme.

Don Foltz, with wife Vivian's able help, has given us two of the finest auctions we have seen in the bank note field. Our heartiest thanks and congratulations to them both. Needless to say we are looking forward to the 1969 auctions.

Frank Katen, Pete Robin, William, Benson and Richard Banyai have all contributed generously of their time and talents to the various programmes that they head.

We are pleased to announce that Charles Fletcher Warren has accepted the position as Chairman of our Publicity and Membership Committee. Bob Meyer is serving on this Committee. Who in Canada and other countries will volunteer to serve on this Committee? Write Mr. Warren at 123 Madison Road, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania 19090, U.S.A. We hope all our members will furnish Mr. Warren with any news-worthy items that come to their attention.

Wren Culkin, our U.S. Librarian, has taken over the slides that belong to the I.B.N.S. and has got them in good condition. He has also been successful in adding some interesting books to our Library at the Philmatic Centre, Boys Town, Nebraska.

During the year your Society has been incorporated as a non-profit organisation. This has become necessary for all Numismatic Associations of our type in order to conform to the U.S. tax laws. Our next step is to complete the revision of our Constitution and By-Laws. Copies of these will be sent to all members as soon as they are completed.

Your Secretary has begun work on a new Membership Directory. The one from last March is outdated both because of change of addresses and the large number of new members who have joined this year. It is a long and tedious task so I make no promises as to how soon it will be finished.

Your Officers hope this will be a good collecting year for all of you.

NEW MEMBERS

England

Astley, Martin, 24 Brentway, Finchley, London, N.3, England. British Commonwealth and American.

Berg, David R., 185 Alexandra Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham. World.

Farquhar, Dr. John William, 83 Stanhope Mews East, London, S.W.7, England. World—Russian, German—Chinese.

Fine, Ian J., 154 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex. British, especially Early Provincial Banks.

Graham, Cpl. G. C., 222 Signal Squadron, Sharja B.F. PO 64. European—especially Great Britain.

Ireland, Peter, 13A Clifton Street, Blackpool, Lancs. English Bank Notes, especially Private Banks.

Marshall, C. F., 18 Gleneldon Road, London, S.W.16. World.

Naber, David Grant, 26 Princes Avenue, Tolworth, Surrey. English Colonial and Foreign Notes.

Rapson, J. H. J., 12 Leypark Road, Whipton, Barton, Exeter, Devon. World.

Smith, Victor E. H., Prospect House, 5 Hill Road, Clevedon, Somerset. English milled coins—English and Commonwealth Bank Notes.

Southwell, T. D., 41 The Chase, Leverington Road, Wisbech, Cambs. British Isles.

Spragg, Alan W., 3 St. Michaels Terrace, Castle Lane, Torquay, Devon. Great Britain and Commonwealth (Past and Present).

White, E. H., 184 Hayward Gardens, Putney, London, S.W.15. World.

Holland

Bakker, M., Baarsjesweg 235 I Amsterdam, Holland. Netherlands, Germany, China, Japan, World.

Mexico

Rosovsky, Eduardo, Apartado Postal 7-1000, Mexico 7, D.F. World Paper Money.

United States

Bettysons, P.O. Box 72, Rahway, New Jersey. Germanic, Odd and Unusual.

Deets, Jerry, P.O. Box 5323, North Hollywood, California 91605. Brazilian Coins and Currency.

Kirsch, Harold, Route 2, Hornick, Iowa 51026. British Commonwealth and Africa.

Parcell, John C., USASACU—Japan Box 267, APO San Francisco, California 96267. Obsolete Foreign.

Persichetti, Joseph, 2023 South 11 Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19148. World pre-W.W. II, Philippines, U.S.—M.P.C.

Stormer, Richard, 1723 Blossom Lane, Madison, Wisconsin 53716. Allied Military—China—Japan—Japanese Invasion W.W. II—Propaganda Notes.

Warden, Jeffrey, Box 179 Aquetong Road, New Hope, Pennsylvania 18938. German and Austrian Notgeld—Military Currency, Polish, Chinese, Vietnamese and World Currency.

Warden, William B. Jr., "Five Oaks", Box 179, Aquetong Road, New Hope, Pennsylvania 18938. American Coins—Obsolete and Military Currency—Japanese Occupation and Military Currency from 1904–1945.

Zaika, Al, P.O. Box 65, Bellmawr, New Jersey 08030. Military Currency W.D. II—New Jersey Currency and Scrip.

RESIGNED

Coleman, Miss Alberta.

REINSTATED

Montpetit, Robert, 39 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Duarte-Figuerado, Alfredo, Apartado 60.885-Esta, Caracas, Venezuela.

Luck, Pte. R. A., 3rd Batn. Royal Anglian Regt., Admin. Coy., Q.M. Platoon, Normandy Barracks, Aldershot, Hants., England.

Pycroft, E. G., 2 Burleigh Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2, 6FP, England.

Brown, Vernon L., 7178 East Tropical Way, Plantation, Florida, U.S.A.

DROPPED

Angueira, Hector M.

Connor, T. F. G.

Few, P.

SOME EARLY BANKNOTE DESIGNS

By F. PHILIPSON, Nottingham

In comparison with some early banknotes of other countries, ours have very little of the attractiveness that draws attention of the discerning collector, and yet, out of every 20 or 30 notes, there can be one or two that is worthy of special mention, having that little extra which pays a dividend, by a little research or use of local knowledge.

We are all aware the postage stamp design of the Victorian and Edwardian era of Great Britain were kept to a dull set pattern, while the rest of the world was advancing with appealing designs. Granted, today we have caught up quite a lot, but our banknote design is still uninteresting. Charles II was certainly more enterprising when he had Mrs. Stewart, Duchess of Richmond, to sit as a model to represent Britannia on the first copper halfpenny.

From my early Provincial banknotes, I have selected a £5 note of the **Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank** of 1840. This has the unusual style engraving, showing a monument from base to top in the centre of the note. To some collector it may mean little, but to one who has lived in Shropshire, or Salop, as it is proudly known by, this Monument erected to Lord Hill during his lifetime is a prominent landmark of Shrewsbury, England's finest Tudor Market Town.

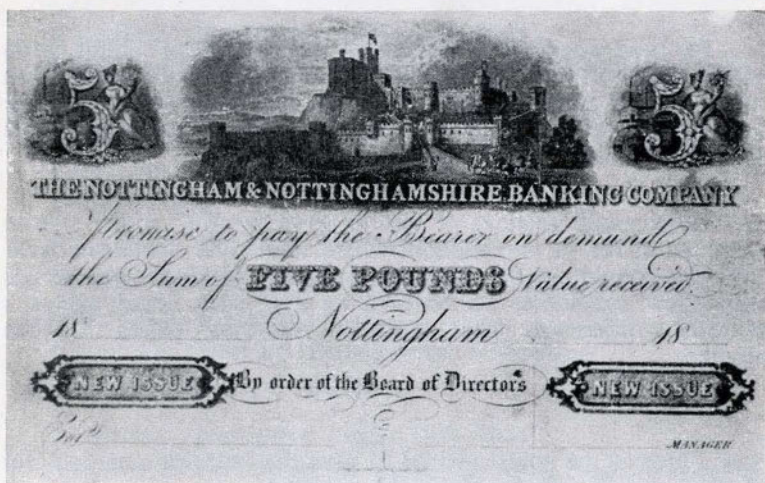
Rowland Hill, sometimes confused with the founder of the Penny Post of the same name, was a General under Wellington in the Peninsular War, present at Corunna, and for his successful capture of the forts of Almaraz he was raised to the Peerage. He fought at Waterloo and later in 1828 was appointed Commander-in-Chief when the Duke of Wellington was made Prime Minister.

It is unique to find a banknote of 1840 paying tribute to this Shropshire General in such a way. The monument itself is only 13 feet shorter than that of Lord Nelson in Trafalgar Square; this alone measures the extent of gratitude bestowed by his friends and admirers. This note too, has the added information dealing with the scientific side, having this inscription on the face of the note: **Perkins, Bacon, & Petch, London. Patens Hardened Steel Plate.** Not often one finds so much detail along with an engraving.

I have also included the **Shrewsbury Bank** One Pound Note of 1810, for this also has an uncommon design, collectors of this period will agree when comparing with usual issues. It shows the **Old Market Hall**, still a landmark in the town, and a regular meeting place for farmers and shoppers, who still prefer it to the other more up-to-date places.

Before coming to my final note, some mention is warranted for the Darlington Banknote that provides a little colour, breaking up the usual black on white with a **Light Red** the following words along with **No.....** with **I PROMISE** to pay the **BEARER £1** on demand **ONE POUND**. Engraved by Thorowgood, Cheapside. Showing view of town. This note is issued by Mowbray, Hollingsworth, Weatherall, Shields, Boulton & Co. I have a One Guinea note on this bank of the same date, 1814, but is the usual black on white. It would have been interesting to have had Robert Stephenson's "Rocket" on a Darlington note, for a few years later the first railroad "Stockton & Darlington" came into operation.

For my last note, even more interesting is the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Banking Company £5 Note of the early 1800s. This shows a fine steel engraving of W. H. Ligars, Edin., of



Nottingham Castle looking as it was between the 12th and 18th centuries, beautifully presenting it with all the medieval charm that castles often carried, before the wilful destruction by orders of Oliver Cromwell. It is also interesting to know a little of the bank life of 1834 when the first manager's salary was £300 per

annum and a clerk engaged at £20 and free board with the manager who lived above the premises, an allowance of £42, to cover the expense of a servant to live in, out of which coal, candles and cleaning materials was to be found; we do know that gas was installed later. The bank's parcels, documents and letters were conveyed by the "Times" Coach to London.

The adoption of the Castle design was well in keeping with the ideals and importance of the bank, which is now the Westminster, for Nottingham had its first castle built in the time of William the Conqueror by Peverel of the Peak; later this was replaced and considerably added to as it became a Royal residence. It served too, as a Royal Hunting Lodge, being near Sherwood Forest, widely linked up with "Robin Hood".

When Richard Coeur de Lion set off for the 3rd Crusade in 1189, he created his brother John to be Earl of Nottingham, and it was in this same castle that John took refuge after his misrule and was taken prisoner; more important is the fact that Parliament met first in 1152 and later recorded that more parliaments were held in Nottingham than in any city outside London. It was from this same castle that Richard III, who had made it his main residence, set off for Bosworth Field in 1484 midst a brilliant array of pageantry to his defeat and to lose his life.

To those who know Nottingham and its present rebuilt castle perched high on the rock will know that there is still much of the old castle left and "Mortimor's Hole", that underground passage starting from the foot of the rock and upwards into the castle itself, can still be explored daily.

These small fractions of history serve to give another side to one's notes, for in my opinion, where there is a historical background it should not be neglected; it serves to interest your friends and fellow collectors. To be able to give extra detail makes a wonderful difference. What good "conversation" pieces they can become.

N.B. Three of the notes referred to have the engraver's names. Out of 35 examined, only four have this mention.

DESCRIPTION OF DUTCH BANKNOTES

PART I

Most Dutch notes issued in the period from 1930 until now show a picture from a painting, a famous person or kings. In the beginning of this period most pictures were from paintings, most times by famous master painters.

(This article does not pretend to be complete.)

10 gulden blue valid 1933-1945

Picture: Old Sailor by Rembrandt (1606-1669).

Watermark: Old sailor.

Signatures: Westerman Holstijn and Trip.

Estimate value: f 6—UNC.

10 gulden blue/green valid 1940-1945

Picture: The Beautiful Shepherdess by Paul Moreelse (1571-1638).

Watermark: Old Sailor.

Signatures: Westerman Holstijn and Trip.

Estimate value: f 4—UNC.

10 gulden blue/red valid 1943-1945

Picture: Part of The Syndics by Rembrandt (1606-1669).

Watermark: Seamew.

Signatures: Rost van Toning and Robertson.

Estimate value: f 3—UNC.

20 gulden grey/green valid 1939-1945

Picture: Fleet of Adm. De Ruyter lie in the roads of Alger by Rembrandt (1606-1669).

Right: Queen-regent Emma, mother of the late Wilhelmina.

Watermark: Crown of pearls.

Signatures: Westerman Holstijn and Trip.

Estimate value: f 12.50—UNC.

25 gulden red/brown valid 1943-1945

Picture: Young woman by Paul Moreelse (1571-1638).

Watermark: Cubes.

Signatures: Rost van Toningen and Robertson.

Left: DNB Monogram.

Estimate value: f 12.50—UNC.

25 gulden yellow/brown valid 1940-1945

Picture: Young woman by Paul Moreelse (1571-1638).

Watermark: Cubes.

Signatures: Westerman Holstijn and Trip.

Left white border.

Estimate value: f 15—UNC.

50 gulden brown/red valid 1941-1945

Picture: Part of the Oystereaters by Jan Steen (1626-1679).

Watermark: Arm with torch.

Signatures: Westerman Holstijn and Trip.

Estimate value: f 17.50—UNC.

100 gulden brown/red valid 1930-1945

Picture: Maria Magdalena by Jan Scorel (1495-1562).

Watermark: Dolphin.

Signatures: (1) Westerman Holstijn and Trip.

Value: f 7—UNC.

(2) Rost v. Toningen and Robertson.

Value: f 5—UNC.

As you have recognised all notes which are mentioned are issued and valid during the W.W. II. Signatures of Westerman Holstijn and Trip are before the board of direction of De Nederlandsche Bank was changed into co-operators of the German occupant.

As all notes were valid until May 10th, 1945, and on that particular date a monetary reorganisation took place, most notes were kept behind, because when the money was handed in men had to justify the source of their money and as many made large war profits a large number did not dare to deliver their money for new! This is the reason that most of this money is not over expensive. As on these notes only the date of printing appears it is not possible to state a sharp issue date, only an issue period. Note that on these notes always there is a white spot in which the watermark is to be seen.

In future articles I hope to describe earlier and newer notes and critics and questions are welcome.

C. P. Sasburg, Uiterwaardenstraat 222, Amsterdam 1010,
Netherlands.

STEN LISTINGS

After each issue of the I.B.N.S. Journal is delivered, a few more members send me information on unlisted notes. If the flow regarding Sten's Volumes 1 and 2 stops, I shall have to suspend the series or start a similar review of his older book "Encyclopaedia of World Paper Money", beginning with the letter M. In either case, all help is appreciated by the members of I.B.N.S.

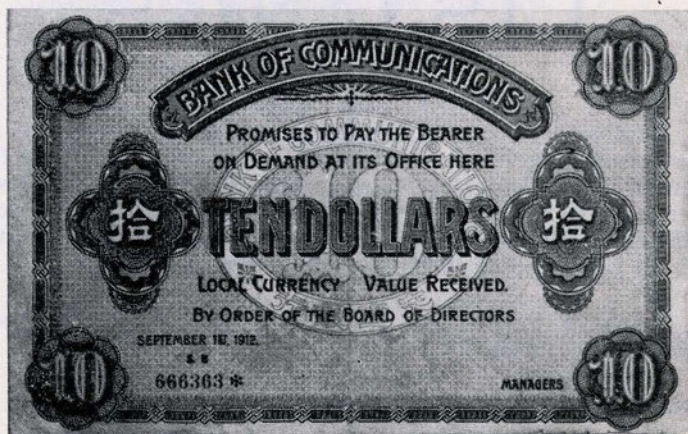
Thanks to Ray Whelan of Victoria, Australia, the following corrections are made:—

Australia

A251	10 shillings. Same design as A252 note illustrated but without overprint and slightly smaller	...	Issued in 1913
	1 pound	...	Issued in 1913
A252	Signature combination Collins & Allen	...	Issued in 1913
	Cerutty & Collins	...	Issued in 1918
A253	A, B, C	...	Issued in 1913 to 1918
	D, E, F	...	Issued in 1914 to 1918
A254	B. First type: Signed by "Note Issue Department". Second type: Signed by "Governor, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia".		
A255A	Additional type, words "ten shillings" beneath both ovals and the fraction "1/2" in left oval on rear. Riddle & Sheehan	...	1933
	Same as above but overprint 10 shillings in top and side margins	...	1934
A256A	10/- first date of issue	...	1939
	B 1, 5, 10 £	...	Issued 1939-1952
A257A	10/-	...	Date of Issue 1954
	B £1	...	1953
	C £5	...	1954
	D £10	...	1954
A258A	10/- First date of issue	...	1960
	B £1	...	1960
	C £5	...	1960
	D £10	...	1960

China (Information from Beate Rauch, Los Angeles)

C314 Bank of Communications (see photograph). 10 dollars, 1912 (119mm. x 185mm.). Obverse, blue; reverse, beige and brown.



Dominican Republic

(Information from Carolyn Frake, Palo Alto, California)

D184 Santo Domingo. Yngenio Italia de J. B. Vicini. 50 centavos. (50mm. x 100mm.).

Indonesia

1269L Should read 25, 50, 100, 10,000 1964

India

At the bottom of the page listing officers of the I.B.N.S. appears the notation "Banknote Listings. Finds and Corrections".

To interpret the "Finds" portion, I must report two recent treasures. A coin dealer in a nearby city sent me an item on approval that I paid for by return mail, something of a record. It was a booklet of 1224L one rupee notes (an unlisted denomination). There are 25 crisp notes in a binder, all sewn together in the left margin. On the green paper cover is the crown and GRI intertwined. Unlike the 5 and 10 rupee notes illustrated, the notes have a coin showing "Geo. V King Emperor" at right and one rupee in the centre. Just to the right of the sewing, the notes are perforated for removal. Total size 102mm. x 54mm.

India

1224J Government of India.

Sten's illustration of the ten rupee shows Geo. V in a square frame at the right. The note shown above has the portrait in an octagonal frame and is quite different in design but has Denning signature.



Mr. Alf. Duarte-Figueroa (I.B.N.S. No. 603) has generously offered to obtain current uncirculated Venezuelan notes for I.B.N.S. members. There is no charge except for airmail expenses. So if you would like to obtain some of these notes, please write to him at Apartado (P.O. Box) 60.885, Caracas, Venezuela.

Notes:	Bolivares	5	—	U.S.	\$1.11
	Bs.	10	—	U.S.	\$2.22
	Bs.	20	—	U.S.	\$4.45
	Bs.	50	—	U.S.	\$11.12
	Bs.	100	—	U.S.	\$22.23
	Bs.	500	—	U.S.	\$44.45

DO YOU KNOW

By ED SHLIEKER

Do you know that many bank cheques were used as legal currency during the Mexican revolution of 1914 due to the lack of Federal issue? In many cases the validity of these cheque notes was more sound than the existing currency. They were emergency issues to meet the demand and need of the time. One typical special series was issued in several denominations by the Banco de la Laguna de Coahuila of Torreon. Do you have a bank cheque note in your collection?

Do you know that the Negociacion de Minas de Topias currency notes of Durango, Mexico of 1914 show both the centavo value and the reales value? A fine treatise in the monetary ratio seldom seen on currency.

Do you know that the 1 peso and 50 pesos currency notes of La Tesoreria General Estados de Oaxaca, Mexico were printed on ledger or notebook paper? The blue and red lines used in the standard ledger are quite prominent on the currency, both horizontal and vertical. This same series of notes of 1914 has another oddity. The 20 pesos currency note was printed on cloth-backed paper. Do you have a cloth note in your collection?

Do you know that Pancho Francisco Villa's name appears on his first issue of paper currency in 1913? He was the famous bandito General and for a time was in control of the Mexican government. Villa's notes varied in size according to the value and the larger notes were called "Sabanas" or "Sabanas de Villa", translated to bed sheets. The 50 and 100 pesos notes measured 4 x 8 inches! How would you like to carry a wallet this size?

Do you know that the "School of Arts" at Toluca, Mexico designed and printed currency notes during the revolution of 1915? They are the Estado Libre y Soberano de Mexico, 20-50 centavos and the one peso. They are not finely detailed as no doubt they were an emergency issue designed and lithographed rather rapidly for immediate release. The school name appears at the bottom of the note on the obverse.

Do you know that many Mexican currency notes were redeemable in gold and silver? Some were of private issue such as the gold notes of Manuel Suarez of Torreon, Coahuila in 1917.

Do you know that the Bank of London and the German-Southamerican Bank of Berlin were very active in Mexico during the revolutionary period? They both issued emergency bank checks for currency. They are the State of Coahuila releases on Banco de Londres y Mexico and the Deutsche-Sudamerikanische Bank (Berlin). Foreign banks in other States also exist, too numerous to list at this time.

EARLY PAPER MONEY

by COLIN NARBETH

The first bank notes, as distinct from paper money, to be issued in the West were those of the Swedish "Stockholms Bank" and appeared on July 16, 1661.

Collectors are indebted to Alex. Platbarzdis and Torgny Lindgren, whose study of these issues, and indeed of early counterfeit issues, has greatly added to our knowledge. Founded by Johan Palmstruch in 1660, the Stockholm Bank found itself in trouble in its first year on account of the Swedish currency depreciation. A general run on the bank looked as if it would bring disaster and Palmstruch played for time until a sufficient quantity of new coins could be struck by creating *kreditivsedlar* (notes of credit).

It is interesting to note that in 1652 Palmstruch had in fact recommended that payment of large amounts should be made by *Banckbrieflein* (small bank letters).

Professor E. F. Heckscher, the Swedish economist and historian, wrote that this invention of bank notes constituted Palmstruch's claim to a place in the history of money and banking. The promissory notes created later in the same century by Scottish and English banks were of the same character and influenced future developments infinitely more; but Palmstruch was responsible for their "forerunners".

Certainly, within the dictionary definition of a banknote, these issues can lay claim to being not only the first in Europe, but the first in the world. Students of Chinese paper money often disagree with this claim, however, though the arguments are purely academic and based on definition.

It seems that no specimens of the 1661 issue of Sweden have survived but some eleven notes issued in 1662 and 1663 are known. These are preserved in various museums and Torgny Lindgren has translated: "Number Seventeen Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty-nine. No. 17,269 That the Bearer of this Note of Credit has a claim upon the Stockholm Bank numbered 17.269 for Twenty-five Dalers Copper Money is attested by us the undersigned Principals and Bookkeepers of the Bank; and further authenticated by the Bank Seal intended for such purpose. Dated the Stockholm Bank Year 1663 the 4th November."

After the collapse of the Stockholm Bank, caused, it was said, through over issues of credit notes, the Bank of Sweden was founded in 1668, known first as Rikets Ständers (Bank of the Estates of the Realm) and now called Sveriges Riksbank.

Norway also had a very early issue of paper money in 1695. Jorgen Thor Mohlen built up an empire of businesses producing ropes, soap, oil, woollen goods, gunpowder and all manner of things. He became the richest man in Norway and virtually economic adviser to the government. His success depended on his ships which did heavy trade all over the world. Wars among the European powers caused him to lose many ships and when his creditors began to grow alarmed Mohlen asked the king for permission to issue paper money, the idea being that his paper money could circulate until his trading ships returned from overseas. The people did not trust the paper money and presented it for redemption as soon as they received it. Mohlen went bankrupt and died in 1709 insolvent.

His notes were printed on thick rag paper and bore four red seals and several signatures. The wording, translated: "As His Royal Majesty the 22 June this Year 1695/his most gracious Decree has issued/regarding certain Notes/that shall go for Money North of the Mountains in His Royal Majesty's Kingdom Norway/Then is this Note according to the said Decree authorized for the Value of . . . Rixdale/Croner."

In Spain King James I of Catalonia and Aragon is said to have issued paper money in 1250. He founded banks such as Loan-offices and Insurance banks. Jose Paul De la Riva, an acknowledged expert on the notes of Spain, has written that in 1401 the Exchange Bank in Barcelona was re-established and issued notes to such an extent that it can be said that the papers in question were real banknotes to bearer. He adds: "These early emissions, however, were not subjected to a strict and general rule, according to which they could be acknowledged by other countries."

Sieges (Alhambra) in 1483 and (Granada) 1490 resulted in other emergency issues of paper money.

King Charles III of Spain issued Royal securities in 1799 and the Valencia Museum possesses 1,000 and 100 real notes of this issue.

When French troops occupied Spain they issued assignats and a number of these have survived. They were issued between 1808 and 1814. A convoy of Imperial Assignats, which the French intended changing into gold and silver, was ambushed by Catalan patriots and destroyed just prior to the French withdrawal from Catalonia. In 1829 the Bank of St. Ferdinand issued notes and in subsequent years many more banks made issues of paper money.

The early notes of Poland came about through the War of Independence (1794) and are very rare today, although they turn up in remarkably good condition. This is because they did not circulate for long—war overtook them and crushed, ruthlessly, the brave leaders of the rebellion. The notes, beautifully produced,

remain a testimony to a great man of freedom, Tadeusz Kosciuszko—a man whose place in history had already been assured when he fought at the side of George Washington in the American War of Independence.

On returning to his native country he found great disorder. The death of King Jan Sobieski without heir had been the signal for foreign intervention. When Kosciuszko led the Polish insurrection in 1794, he had the support of rich and poor alike, an unusual circumstance for any revolution. He issued his famous paper money Independence notes, but his rebellion was not successful. At first hope came when his mixed army of peasants and regulars defeated an army of Russian veterans at Raclawice. But subsequent battles crushed him. The banknotes are headed: "Resolution of the Highest Council of the Nation."

In the course of history paper money has been issued for many reasons and purposes. One issue that has left its mark on history is the series of promissory notes issued by Lajos Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, champion of liberty and president of the first Hungarian Republic during the War of Independence of that nation (1848-49).

Having been driven from Hungary, Kossuth issued these notes in England and the United States in order to raise money for a return from exile to his native land where he was confident of revolutionary support. The revolution never came off, but many of the notes can be found as testimony to the attempt; indeed, uncut sheets of four of these attractive notes are still offered for sale by American dealers for a few dollars.

Before his "exile notes" Kossuth made a number of issues in Hungary, *Kamatós utalvány* (interest-bearing legal tender treasury bills), soon followed by four million florins' worth of paper money by the Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank. The third issue was *Pénzjegy* State Notes and, when small change disappeared through hoarding, *Kincstári utalvány* ("fractional currency") was issued.

But it was Kossuth's exile notes that caused a sensation and indirectly affected the downfall of Lord Palmerston. Kossuth is regarded today in Hungary as one of the great men of history. His impact on England was such that it affected our own political history and when he came to England in 1851 he was received with great enthusiasm. The Austrian Government had been deeply offended by an attack on General Haynau of Austria at Barclay's brewery in September 1850, and by an unconciliatory note from Lord Palmerston on the matter. Now they regarded Kossuth's reception in England with apprehension and overrated its importance, as indeed did Kossuth himself.

Lord Palmerston had used English influence to protect Hungarian refugees in Turkey, and it was realised that if he received Kossuth at a private interview—as he proposed doing—the Austrian ambassador would leave the country. Lord John Russell, alarmed at this, persuaded Palmerston to avoid the interview. The whole

matter was eventually made one of the charges of independent action brought against Lord Palmerston, causing his dismissal in 1852.

But if Kossuth was perturbed at this, he was delighted with his reception in the United States and soon issued his famous "American Kossuth notes". His second issue of notes in U.S.A. was in the Hungarian language.

In England in 1860, Kossuth produced notes in the Hungarian language. The notes caused another political storm, and after some time (and at the strong recommendation of the Emperor of Austria), the issue was confiscated by the British Government and burned. Fortunately for collectors, some notes escaped.

Early Canadian paper money is of great interest to collectors. Canada is conjured up for most outsiders by the poems of Brooke (*Law of the Yukon*) as a wild, rugged and beautiful country. It was certainly wild and lawless when paper money had its origin in 1685 through no less a medium than playing cards. The need for "card" money in Canada came about through the failure of the French Government to supply coins to maintain their garrisons in the new colony. When a ship carrying coins failed to arrive whole or part-playing cards were issued with a signed promise to pay on the backs of them. Some, dated around 1714, and signed by Governor Vaudreuil and Intendant Begon, are thought to be to the earliest surviving specimens. When it was found that this medium stayed in the colony—unlike gold and silver which quickly disappeared abroad—it was continued, and among the governors who signed such money was Beauharnais (a relation of Napoleon's first wife).

Ordinary cardboard took the place of the playing cards and was acceptable currency until Britain ousted the French Power in 1759. But before the control of Canada was decided a flood of paper money was issued. "Money of the boodlers", which promised that the King's treasury would cash them, regardless of the fact that the King had no knowledge of their existence and was, at that time, more concerned with staying in Canada, was commonplace.

Britain's control of Canada's paper money was no better than that of the French and, until a proper coinage system was established in the mid-eighteen hundreds, there was a profusion of paper money that presents a picture-book history of Canada for today's students of its paper issues. Everyone issued paper notes "good for" which are known as "bons"—maufacturers, railways, and even the police.

One particularly interesting note of this time is the 1837 rebellion note by William Lyon MacKenzie. Seeking refuge on Navy Islands he issued notes which are known as "patriotic money".

Portugal has many early notes of interest to collectors. Perhaps the most fascinating are the notes of the War of the Two

Brothers. These issues, which had to do service for many years and were often officially repaired by the Banks, can be found overprinted in red in a circle of sun-rays and under a crown with the words: "D./Pedro IV/1826" or "D/Miguel I/1828". And blood red they might be, for they tell the story of the vicious feud for power between the two sons of King John VI of Portugal. At one time King John was himself forced to flee from his younger son during the events that led to the War. On the death of King John the old notes of Portugal dated "179-" and with a handwritten last "9" were hastily overprinted for the expected return of Pedro as rightful King of Portugal. But Pedro did not wish to leave Brazil, and named his infant daughter—Maria de Gloria—as ruler of Portugal, with his former brother and enemy, Don Miguel, as Regent. Miguel's triumphant return from exile as King was marked by the note overprints of 1828.

Japan was not so very far behind China in the introduction of paper money—the first appeared during the reign of Emperor Daigo (1334). But notes did not enjoy a wide circulation until the time of Tokugawa (1542-1616), founder of the last of the military dynasties in Japan.

Perhaps the most interesting Japanese old notes are the Hansatsu which, when first drawn to the attention of Westerners, were literally used as bookmarks. These slender strips of card contain a profusion of Japanese characters and pictures. At this time, the proud Japanese Daimois had a code of chivalry and honour that the West had left behind at Agincourt. It followed that this warrior-class soon found itself in debt to the merchant class and, to overcome this situation, the Shoguns issued promissory notes in the form of Hansatsu. They first appeared in the eighteenth century and had considerable success. In the course of time other orders of the warrior class resorted to the issue of similar promissory notes.

Early paper money was also issued by Austria, the Bank Zettel making an issue in 1762 to provide funds for the nation's military needs.

In Africa the early pioneers were quick to resort to paper money. With coin in short supply in the Cape, six-dollar notes were printed in 1782, a year after the outbreak of war between England and the Netherlands. Many of the notes that followed are artistically beautiful and contain vignettes illustrating life in the early days of the pioneers.

An interesting military issue came in 1900 when Kruger issued his own paper money for the Boer War. So did Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking and these notes are among the most popular with collectors, bearing designs originally drawn by Baden-Powell. John Ineson, Scout Commissioner, has made a special study of these notes and has estimated that only 683 £1 notes were issued and 7,000 10 shilling notes, together with £1,045 worth of 1s., 2s. and 3s. notes.

May I most heartily recommend

● **AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL**

for readable, significant articles and superb illustrations relating to all phases of Australian numismatics;

● **THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, INC.,** a Society dedicated to the promotion of study and research.

For particulars, contact me—or write direct to the **Hon. Secretary, N.S.S.A., Box 80-B, G.P.O., Adelaide, South Australia 5001.**

DON ALLEN

Fellow and Honorary Vice-President, N.S.S.A.
Past President, I.B.N.S.

C/o 368 Merton Avenue,
St. Lambert,
Montreal 23, Canada.

**A UNIQUE GUIDE-BOOK
“HISTORY OF CHINESE PAPER CURRENCY”**

Volume 1

BANK-NOTES ISSUED

BY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

SPECIAL FEATURES :

1. Contains 800 pages with 652 photographs of obverse and reverse, issued 1923–1949.
2. Illustrations are of actual size of notes.
3. Each note is accompanied by detailed explanations of the design, printers, historical background, intrinsic value, etc.
4. Many tables on Chinese characters which are found on notes.
5. All the notes are priced in U.S. dollars in three grades:
★ **GOOD, FINE & UNCIRCULATED** ★
6. Size: $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.
7. Binding: Hard-cover.
8. The cost of each copy is U.S. \$18.00. Postage paid (sea-mail).

**An important Reference Book for all students and collectors of
Chinese Bank Notes.**

Subscribe Now!

King O. Mao, Author - Publisher
**73-D WATERLOO ROAD, 2nd FLOOR,
KOWLOON, HONGKONG.**

BANKNOTE SALES LISTS

Send S.A.E. to

BRAMWELL & BRAMWELL

Paper Currency Dealers

BCM/Banknotes, London, W.C.1

FOR SALE

For Sale, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cent note of the Corporation of Saint Joseph dated 1838, condition Fine. Offers please to.—T. W. Allard, Brundall, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

British Military Occupation of Burma Notes, Hongkong and Canton, Japanese Army Overprints. Write full information and prices before sending notes.—Mrs. Adolph B. Hill, 4944 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63108, U.S.A.

Notes for Sale and Wanted (especially British Colonial). Lists, 6d.—P. Hanson, 160 Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, England.

BOUGHT AND SOLD

World Paper Money Bought and Sold. Periodic price lists. Especially seeking scarce notes of Russia and Baltic countries.—Carolyn Frake, 363 Tennessee Lane, Palo Alto, California 94306, U.S.A.

WANTED

Wanted at all times: Coins, Tokens, Medals, Notgeld Notes, other metal and paper numismatica with insects and beehives.—Irving Keiser, 3783 Pukalani Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

U.K. 10/- Red on White, Bradbury, large and small. Brown on white Mahon Catterns and Peppiatt. Brown on white, threaded, Beale, Peppiatt. Minimum V.F.—Terry, I.B.N.S. Number 511, England.

Notes in connection with Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, Ireland and England; also British Armed Forces.—L. G. Burr, Ashlands Burgh, Norwich, Nor. 52Y, England.

